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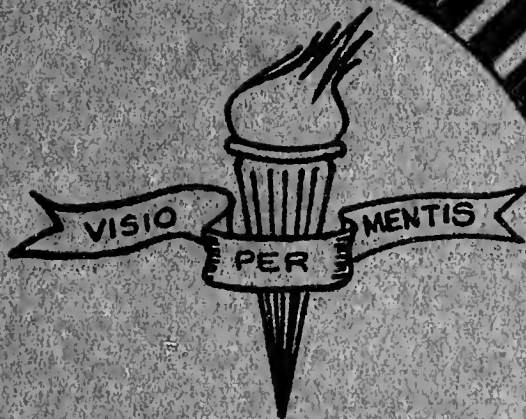
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THE SCOPE



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Want To Practice Optometry?

CONNECTICUT

by Bernard Berstein

An applicant must be 21 years of age and a graduate of an approved School of Optometry. The course of study in these approved schools must not be less than four years.

If the practitioner uses or displays the title of "Doctor", he must append the word optometrist after his name.

This state has no reciprocity with any other state.

The State Board examinations are held in June and at a later period in the year, provided a sufficient number of applicants qualify. The passing grade is 75%. Failure in more than two subjects necessitates taking an entire reexamination.

VERMONT

by Harvey Tuckman

The examinations are held annually during the month of July. Applications for examination should include fifteen dollars for examination fee. An additional ten-dollar fee is required upon

passing of the boards. A person who fails the examination may retake the boards upon submitting a five-dollar fee. The passing grade is 75% in each examination. Subjects found in the examination include: Geometric optics, physiologic optics, subjective optometry, objective optometry, practical optics, eye hygiene and first aid, physiology, anatomy, pathology, chemistry, bacteriology, the Vermont optometry law, and pharmacology of ocular drugs.

MAINE

by David L. Marcus

Requirements—Graduation from an accredited optometry school, 21 years of age as a minimum and \$15 Board fee in order to take the state examination.

Ethics—The optometry law prohibits the use of such terms, in advertising, as "superior service," "eyes examined", "glasses fitted" and the use of displays such as neon signs, and ornamental "eyes."

Relatively speaking, Maine is a highly ethical state for optometry, with fees that are considered, professionally, quite adequate.

Please turn to page twelve

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COMPANY



There's an American Optical Prescription Laboratory near you.

Clinical Psychology in the Optometric Curriculum

by Louis Wekstein, D.Ss.

Dept. of Psychology, Mass. College of Optometry

(Reprinted from May 6, 1948, issue of
The Optometric Weekly)

It is most pertinent to note that the optometrist is a clinician. He is not simply a physicist or a technician. He is a clinician because he deals with people, uncomfortable and unhappy people, who come to him for diagnosis and treatment. In order to serve these people sincerely and honestly, the optometrist must be aware of them, as totalities rather than as potential wearers of glasses. To function on the highest professional level the optometrist must have an understanding of the psychodynamics underlying human behavior.

It is now common knowledge that there is an interrelationship between psychic and organic factors in disease. To essay a syndrome, the optometrist must be trained to evaluate the psychological forces that affect the patient's condition.

Moreover, only when the optometrist is psychologically oriented can he be objective and non-moralistic. If, for example, a patient who seeks a target for his hostility unleashes his aggression on the optometrist, the latter will not return his hostility, but will retain his objectivity. The nagging, neurotic and hypochondriacal patient can also be understood and his complaints be dealt with much more effectively when the optometrist appreciates the psychological condition of the patient and the significance of the symptoms.

Instead of seeking to rid himself of the patient with psychological difficulties, the well-trained, well-educated optometrist would approach such a patient as a challenge to his clinical skill.

The cautious reader may well inquire, "Why this sudden interest and stress on psychology? Isn't it a fad?" It's quite true that the movies, radio and current literature are exploiting psychology to the fullest. But there is a tremendous amount of validity to this interest.

Modern psychology is, surprisingly enough, only 50 years old. Moreover, this infant of the sciences has been hindered, scorned and rejected all too frequently during those 50 years of its development. The medical man has been guilty of giving psychology the "cold shoulder," and it might be said that many physicians and, incidentally, optometrists, practice as if psychology does not exist.

This rebuff to psychology has been largely unintentional. Virchow's masterpiece, "Cellular Pathology," sent medical men hurrying to their microscopes. Disease came to be considered as a result of germs. It was a somatogenic age. A patient without demonstrable organic pathology was ushered out either scornfully by the physician or treated as a neurotic, which to many was synonymous with malingerer or sinner. Some were treated with place bos, others with vacations and still others with fatherly reassurance. The term neurotic came to mean enigma to the physician.

Despite the sarcasm and irony of the smug, the enlightened scientists persistently demonstrated to their fellows the influence of psychogenic factors in disease. They made it evident that we cannot fight germs alone; we must also fight maladjustment which is so inseparably intertwined with disease. This, incidentally, was suspected by the ancient Greeks 500 B.C. The inevitable rapprochement between psychology and medicine came about with the subsequent emphasis on psychosomatics.

Today more and more physicians are learning that the patient suffering from such diverse ailments as ulcers, essential hypertension, migraine, bronchial asthma and even ulcerative colitis cannot be treated for his physical symptoms alone. Research points to the fact that these people seem to have particular types of personality structure that make them vulnerable to these diseases. To remove or decrease this vulnerability requires in most cases extensive psychotherapy. Research is still in its earliest stages, but so far it has been remarkably fruitful. In the visual field we have glaucoma and retinal hemorrhage, photophobia, ciliary muscle spasm and blepharospasm, all rich potentials for psychosomatic research.

A word about the hysterics would not be amiss. The patient with aches and pains and manifold complaints without lesion is a valid object of research. Visual symptoms are frequently involved. Glasses are also frequently prescribed for a most assorted list of complaints that are accompanied by minute or minor errors in refraction. Obviously the optometrist must learn to make a differential diagnosis. The optometrist who is not psychologically oriented, may himself require a

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Optometric Events

by Thomas A. Couch

COURT OF APPEALS

Without opinion the New York State Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division upholding the legality of the New York State Board of Regents' regulation that graduates of non-accredited schools of optometry (those not affiliated with a university granting a B.A. or B.S. degree) must take a year of post-graduate study in a recognized school before they can be admitted to licensure examination.

Forty-one graduates of four non-accredited colleges of optometry (included among those not recognized by New York is Mass. College of Optometry) are now faced with the alternative of taking the additional year's study.

GOAL IN SIGHT

Two years ago the members of the Indiana Optometric Association pledged to raise \$75,000 in order to inaugurate an optometry course at the University of Indiana. To date a total of \$65,000 has been contributed.

A portion of each license renewal fee of Indiana optometrists is directed toward the support of the optometry division.

QUICKIES

The third annual A.O.A. public relations roundtable to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 10-11, will feature the theme of educating the public in order that they may be able to choose between adequate professional care and "quickee" parlor methods.

SIX-YEAR COURSE

The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry will discuss the potentialities of a six-year optometry curriculum at its meeting next June. Many administrators in optometric educational institutions report that the broad areas of instruction covered in the optometric curriculum are difficult to crowd into the present five-year program.

NEW TRUSTEE

Mr. Morris Saval, an outstanding leader in the field of insurance, was recently elected to the board of trustees of Massachusetts College of Optometry for a period of three years.

Mr. Saval is president of the American Uni-

versal Insurance Company and president of the Newfoundland American Insurance Company.

SCREENING PLAN

The Connecticut Optometric Society has several pilot programs as a means of evaluating its "Connecticut Plan" for vision testing in the schools. They have prepared a 20-page booklet describing the plan. Further information on the "Connecticut Plan" can be obtained by writing Dr. Wilbur S. Goldberg, 796 Main St., Willimantic, Conn.

HANDBOOK

The AOA Committee of Occupational Vision will soon have available to optometrists upon request a handbook blueprinting the opportunities in the occupational vision field. This much-needed handbook outlines how to approach industry, establish a fee structure, and many other factors. Inquiries concerning the handbook should be addressed to the St. Louis office of the AOA.

TRIABLE ISSUE

The New York Appellate Division has unanimously decided that there is a triable issue in the action filed by five Greater New York optometrists for a review of the Board of Regents' ruling limiting the type and number of signs that members of the profession may use.

The petitioners state that the regulations discriminates, since it subjects optometrists to regulations "from which opticians and oculists are excluded," although these professions "are in direct competition with optometrists." They go on to claim that the regulation is beyond the power of the Regents and the State Board of Examiners in Optometry; is in conflict with other provisions of the stature, and is in violation of their constitutional rights.

HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

To ease the financial burden on students by medical expenses during an illness or accident, Chicago College of Optometry has made available a comprehensive low cost health and accident insurance plan for medical expense reimbursement coverage.

An interesting feature of the plan is that it affords coverage for minor routine medical expense as well as major.

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Second Year Article

by He Just Left For Maine

Some years ago one of the greatest class Presidents the Sophomore Class ever had, namely Isadore Lincoln, gave forth with one of the greatest orations ever heard this side of Copley Square. In commemoration of his birth in a little log Buick on Dartmouth St., the Sophomore Class wishes to take this opportunity to reprint his address with our own meager dime fund. We wish to acknowledge the incalculable help given us in this respect by our tax collector, Henry F. Roy, by the State Street Trust Co. which dug way down, and last but not least, by Mrs. Roy who consented to make available the \$.68. The speech was made some time after the mid-semester marks were announced.

"1.333 score and 3.5 months ago our fate brought forth to 178 Newbury St. a new class, conceived in happiness and dedicated to the proposition that Lux was created.

Now we are engaged in a great sorrow (chentlemen I varned yoo) testing whether that class or any other class so conceived and so dedicated can

long suffer. We are met in room 16 in our sorrow. We have come to dedicate the lone locker of that room as a final resting place of those who graciously gave their bones that that class might survive. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, otherwise the tuition might go up.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this locker. Who ever heard of hallowing a locker. The brave potato dealers and chiropodists, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or subtract. The A. O. A. will little note nor long remember, what we *see* here, and the Board of Trustees can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living skeletons, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished P. O. Lab. experiments which they who perished here have thus far ignored. It is rather for us to be here inebriated to the great cask remaining before us that we may toast those honored bones

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Sign of the alert practitioner— Bausch & Lomb Instruments

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BAUSCH & LOMB

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

Creeping death in the form of "quickie" visual care may close ten thousand optometric offices in the United States and Canada by 1963, Dr. James F. Wahl, president of the American Optometric Association, declared at the Heart of America Optometric Congress in Kansas City, Nov. 9.

"Optometry as the leading visual care profession has an obligation to do everything within its capabilities to elevate visual care above the market place standards that prevail where glasses are sold at a price," he said. "The current trend forebodes disaster for the public as well as our profession."

He cited three examples as typical of the current trend.

1. An old established labor union furnishes production line "eye care" and glasses to its members at an average of \$5.85 each.

2. A lay-operated optical membership plan attracts tens of thousands of people at \$2.50 each to its ophthalmic grist mill where "just-as-good" glasses are furnished at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$8.50.

3. A business-minded firm of optometrists provides "free" bus service, "free" adjustments, and "free" service to the clamoring public which flocks to this establishment at the rate of 500 to 1000 a day. Glasses average \$7.00 a pair.

"These schemes are popular," he said. "No city, large or small, is immune. They have already eaten the heart out of many once-successful urban practices. Soon every practice, no matter where it is located, will be affected."

"Every effort must be made to inform the public of the hazards of 'quickie' plans. We must direct attention to the professional approach which has proven to be the only effective method of providing adequate vision care."

Dr. Wahl said that the greatest mistake an optometrist faced with "creeping death" could make would be to retreat from high standards in his examination or materials.

"Attack, he said. "The Achilles' heel of the 'quickie' is the quality of service. Give the patient the thorough examination, the personalized attention, the unquestionable materials that distinguish the highest type of professional optometry."

Dr. Wahl said that the concept of a visual examination must include the following irreducible

minimum of exploration:

1. Adequate acuity for the task and at the distance of the task, each eye and both eyes.

2. Adequate binocularity for the task and at the distance of the task.

3. Adequate binocular balance for the task and at the distance of the task.

4. Adequate stereopsis for the task and at the distance of the task.

5. Adequate continuance of binocular vision for the task and at the distance of the task.

6. Determination of the lens required for the task and at the distance of the task; considering each eye separately and both eyes together.

7. Determination of adequacy of color discrimination at the distance of the task.

8. Determination of visual hazards at the task and the protection need therefore.

"We must make every patient aware of the fact that vision is a combination of a very simple eye and a very complex brain," he said. "The operational problem is complicated by the fact that there are two very simple eyes and only one complex brain."

"The two eyes are independent. They are separated by bone — their connection exists only in the brain — via the central nervous system."

"Each eye must focus and point. To operate efficiently, each must focus and point at the same place — at the same time."

"Vision's function is to get meaning — understanding — from a job at the work bench to the reading of the most abstract material."

"When the stresses of the task disrupt the balance of two-eyed performance, effectiveness drops (acuity remains — there are still two eyes) but, harmony is lost. It is then necessary to re-establish this lost balance."

"Comfort, effectiveness, happiness at the task, are the ultimate goals of all visual rehabilitation measures."

Dr. Wahl said that no "quickie" examination could be based on such a concept of vision care but every truly professional examination is.

He urged his listeners to enroll in some form of post-graduate study to keep abreast of new scientific developments and to help them grasp the concept of professionalism which is the only answer to "creeping death."

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ical expenses (including examinations, refractions and lenses and frames as prescribed by optometrists) exceeding five per cent of the gross income of the individual taxpayer and his family are deductible. For example. A taxpayer grossing an annual income of \$6,000 can deduct only those medical and health expenditures of his family above \$300 during the year.

Under the proposed revision this five per cent will be reduced to three per cent. This means that the above taxpayer grossing \$6,000 can deduct medical and health costs over \$180.

To you, the optometrist, it means an added income, for many families will exceed this figure through routine medical, optometric, and dental care. For these families it will mean that the cost of optometric care is reduced greatly since they will be able to deduct part of the expenditure from their income.

Camera Club

by D. Korb

FROM THE EDITOR—

This is my first issue as Editor of *The Scope*. An issue that brought forth the realization that putting out a publication is more than sitting down and writing "words on paper." A realization that it will be impossible to please everyone — no matter how hard the effort be. In the first issue or two you may find my errors but I'm going to say that they were included in the article(s) deliberately for those of you that wander throughout this world of ours looking for and complaining about the errors of others while probably committing the same ones yourself. The most generous people are those with a gift of gab, so I'll continue no longer, but will tell of an event in 1954 that may or may not occur, but if it does, may put you in a higher income tax group.

During January when Congress reconvenes, a measure will be introduced that relates to a major tax law revision. This revision will be of special interest to you — the optometrist and student optometrist. This revision proposes to give the taxpayer a larger tax deduction for medical aid and health expenses.

The present income law states that only med-

I would like to take this opportunity to invite any member of the student body to drop in and see what's doing at the Camera Club. The darkroom is located in the basement of the building next to the O. E. Phi fraternity room. We are fortunate in having excellent darkroom facilities. Included in the equipment are: a Dejur enlarger, a contact printer, print-dryer, trays and all the other essential dark room items. The darkroom is open during school hours and usually one or more shutterbugs may be found on the premises. Meetings are held regularly in the darkroom. The door of the darkroom boasts a bulletin board on which pertinent information is posted.

The officers of the club are: Frank De Cesare, President, and Pete Eudenbach, Secretary. Anyone interested in joining should see one of these men. Perhaps you noticed the Club's exhibition on the main bulletin board. This exhibit is one of the several planned for the year. Contributors were: John Janes, Frank De Cesare, Bill Hissey, Walter Welsh, and Pete Eudenbach.

In future articles I will attempt to explain a few of the basic principles of photography. Through these articles I hope to add a little to your understanding of photography.

Anybody and his money is soon parted.

Fourth Year Article

by Paul Sussman

This month, the Decentered Playhouse brings you its version of "Two Years Before the Mast." Its title is "Four Years Before the Shaft."

It was the year 1950. I, along with forty or so other lads, signed on the good ship *Mary Nancy* out of Boston. It was a four-year cruise slated for the Bevel Juice Ocean.

The first year was more or less routine without any excitement. A few of the crew were lost, but just routinely.

We never had much view of the captain the first year. As a matter of fact, it wasn't until a brisk autumn morning in 1951, that I laid eyes on him.

He was standing on the saddle bridge, sighting a distant plus sphere through the telescope of his lensometer. I said to myself, "So this is the mighty Captain Lenschip."

It was then that the crew began to know, through experience, the meaning of the word "fear".

Unlike most sea captains, he did not carry a belaying pin. He had something more potent, a finger.

One day, late in the spring of '51; we dropped anchor off a group of islands known as the Langerhans, to dive for sunken saddle bridge frames, tortoise shells, and pearl tipped riding bows. It was a tough day's work. You could see it in the faces of the crew. They were gaunt and their hands were shaking. Old Herb Wheeler never came up from the depths. Shortly after, George Milkie jumped ship, and was never seen or heard from since. Eye, a smart lad he was.

By this time, we had quite a load aboard. The imbalances were terrific, and the sag was great.

The captain took a reading on the sun with his caliper and said, "Ugh, we're two points off." We were sailing through the Prism group when we spied 'em, the most feared scavengers of the deep, the Tangent Scaled Shark. With fear in our hearts of sinking and falling prey to these monsters, we readjusted the load, and got balanced displacement. Even Long John Meltzer's pet alligator was glad to get away from them.

'Twas then that we picked up some lens clocks from the B&L pirates. Eye, we clocked everything in sight. Bolvin was always 9% off though.

We sailed through media of various indices. In

the fall of '53 we put in for fittings and adjustments. It was then that the crew began to suffer from Proptosis, and Accommodative Difficulty. Nobody was accommodating on this ship. Eye, it was here we tasted the shaft. We had it for Thanksgiving dinner.

We then set sail to smuggle Jap lenses into the country. We hit a tremendous blizzard. However, it turned out to be just another lecture coupled with Gross' dandruff.

Long John Meltzer became the ship's scribe. He was okay, until one morning he came down with an attack of Aboulia while narrating a tale to the crew.

One week before Xmas, the captain posted his greetings to the crew. They were so down in the mouth, that they looked like steam shovels.

A young Irish lad called for a vote of mutiny. The captain retorted, "There'll be no vote!" And with one sweep of his paw, ground the young Irishman into a -5.00 curve in the deck.

We then set sail up the Jezawaldee River

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*Remembering With
Appreciation The
Friendship And Confidence
You Have Shared With Us,
We Extend Our
Sincerest Wishes For A
Happy and Prosperous
New Year.*

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CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

psychologist before he finally arrives at such a diagnosis. Recognition of the pseudo-myopias is a case in point. More dramatic conditions, such as amaurosis or hysterical amblyopia may also come under the optometrist's scrutiny.

Medical educators are agreed that psychology is essential to the modern clinician and the medical curriculum has undergone dramatic revision in this respect. Only a few years ago some of the best medical schools offered no more than a short, inadequate one-semester course in psychiatry. Today the psychomatic attitude has permeated even to the small medical schools. Students no longer look askance at courses in medical psychology and psychiatry. Voluntary courses in these subjects draw a large attendance and every student is required to spend some time in a hospital with a psychiatric service. Schools of optometry might well take note of this trend. It is not a fad. It is a realization that psychology is an integral part of the clinician's accoutrement and that the gestalt approach which takes note of the totality is the best approach to an understanding of human ills.

This configurationistic point of view serves as a potent instrument to psychically strengthen the

professions themselves. Many members of the professions have well-developed inferiority feelings. I suspect that they consider themselves as mere plebian technicians. This condition is almost a professional neurosis. The practitioner tends to feel socially and professionally outranked by other professional men. As a result, they spend much valuable time in concern over degrees and prestige that could be put to far greater advantage in study and research. Psychology offers these men the opportunity to consider their patients not from the point of view of a technician, but rather as a clinician who is interested in evaluating the patient emotionally as well as physiologically.

The optometrist is a scientist who fulfills a valid need. He must and can prove to the medical profession that he is not a second-rater but a competent clinician adept in diagnosis and treatment and able to expand his field by research.

To a certain extent the problems of optometry today are not unlike the problems that confront dentistry in its relation to medicine after World War I. Optometrists may well take pride in the growing strength of their Association and the stringent requirements and expansion of curricula

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"My dear man, you have no complex, you are inferior..."

by Robert G. Wilson

The Eyeball, which is to be given by the Student Council the year, promises to be a great success. It certainly deserves enthusiastic attendance by all Pi Omicron Sigma brothers.

A new opening for enterprising optometrists is now being evolved in veterinary medicine. As well as correcting ametropic household pets who sometime miss the hydrant, snakes also require attention. Recently at the Bronx Zoo a myopic crotalidae roped a length of rope. A very serious problem indeed.

On the other hand the need for optometrists in the Army is being reduced by a "quicke" test now being employed. A typical examination goes like this: "Read the top line of the chart, son," requests the physician.

"What chart," the poor soul answers.

"That's right. There is NO chart. 1-A!"

It is final exam time again and once more examinations from past years are being miserly passed within the closed doors of the fraternity room. Along with these precious papers we hear phrases such as, "We don't have to know that, do we?" or "He never gave us that!" As exam time nears, the student is in a hopelessly confused state—the

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by Samuel J. D'Agostino

Now that mid-year exams are approaching, the return of student normalcy is apparent. The annual initiation was held December 9, 1953 and O. E. Phi was very fortunate in obtaining good professional candidates to be accepted in the fraternity. After the impressive ceremonies a card and beer party was held at the Hotel Vendome. O. E. Phi's guest for the evening was Dr. Sidney Katz Quinn of Salem. Here is a list of the successful brothers who were welcomed into the national fraternity:

Angelos Afentakis	Robert Shulman
Joseph Alger	Robert Graham
Martin Baer	Albert Inclima
Charles Connors	Earl Lupien
Ronald DiGregorio	Paul Svoboda
John Good	Frank Tassinari
Louis Legris	Donald Williams
Edward F. Richards	John Lamont
Edward W. Richards	Alton Lamont
Philip Shapiro	Robert Milot

All the brothers want to express their appreciation to brother Ted Kaknes for the top-notch job he did with the pledging and the initiation ceremony.

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*Some people have
the nicest garbage!*

Yes, those who serve only the finest of foods often have the nicest garbage.

Univis, too, has some very fine garbage. Not food, of course, but lenses good enough perhaps to "get by," but not good enough to measure up to Univis standards which call for an instrument detecting accuracy to 25 millionths of an inch.*

Not everyone has such nice garbage. We're proud of ours. Lenses that are just "good" go to the scrap heap, happily kept small by stringent quality control during production.

The ones you get are better—the best in the industry.

✕ UNIVIS—INSIST ON UNIVIS.



*The latest unique Univis Quality Control Device is the Unichrometer, capable of detecting accuracy to twenty-five millionths of an inch! Your Univis representative will be pleased to describe this device to you.

univis

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FOURTH YEAR—(Continued)

toward the cannibal country to trade for post cards. These primitive people were supposed to be ruled over by a white female witch doctor, and a bald pigmy medicine man.

About half way up the river, a twenty-five foot alligator began to chew a hole in our bow. Long John, seeing the danger, threw his left shoe overboard. The gator saw the shoe, saluted, and backed off. However the damage had been done. A 55mm P-3 hole had been chewed into our hull, and we were shipping water fast. Alie cried, "What'll we do, coach?" Bolvin replied, "Throw Bernstein overboard." The First Mate said, "No, wait, edge a P-3 lens, and place it in the hole. Use a washer if necessary." The captain shouted, "Wrong thinking. Reason—can't be done, they don't make blanks that large, and we have no time to order a special one from the lab. We'll have to shrink the hull." To this I replied, "Wrong, reason, the hull is sanforized, and won't shrink."

The cry rang out, "Abandon Ship!"

Maxwell grabbed his homemade phoropter, and we lowered the long boats. There was no room for Meltzer, but his shoes swam ashore with him.

We headed into the interior. After walking for days, we came to a village in the lowlands. We were quickly surrounded, and taken before the white witch . . . doctor.

In a high pitched tongue, strange to all of us, she said, "Captain, you have no Xmas spirit. For that, we shall boil you for supper." Maxwell cried out, "Wait a minute, nobody boils anything around here. We fry everything." And then Maxwell whipped a #25 plus lens into position between the sun's rays and the witch doctor, and burnt a hole in her head.

We made our escape, and headed back to the boats. Long John cried out, "Wait a minute while I take attendance."

Further up the trail in the tall grass, someone spied a lion, with his mane flying in the breeze, and a wild look in his eyes. I took a look at the creature with the shaggy brown hair. "Wait a minute," I cried, "That's no lion, it's Feinstein." "Don't shoot!" Feinstein yelled, "I ain't lyin. We're home, we're in the Public Gardens."

He was right. We were home again, after "Four Years Before the Shaft."

The purpose of this article is purely entertainment. Some names and places have been changed to protect the innocent, and to stimulate the imagi-

nation. Any similarity between characters and persons living, well, Dr. Wekstein told you so, didn't he?

OPTOMETRIC EVENTS—(Continued)

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Although mainly composed of special education teachers, optometry participated in the Western Regional Meeting of the International Council for Exceptional Children. The organization is dedicated to the advancement of exceptional children, both the exceptionally gifted and the exceptionally handicapped, including the visually handicapped. The optometrists participated in discussions on the visual handicapped.

NATIONAL BOARD

Dr. J. C. Rust of Topeka, Kansas, has been elected to membership on the National Board of Examiners in Optometry.

The National Board consists of seven members, five of whom are nominated by the International Association of Boards of Examiners in Optometry and two by the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY—(Continued)

in their schools and colleges. Just such factors led to the high professional esteem enjoyed by dentists today.

To include a strong psychology department in schools of optometry will take some years of study and planning. The author, who was present at the 1948 A.O.A. Convention, has no doubt from the sentiment expressed by administrative officers and faculty members of various schools that the course of study will eventually be lengthened to six years. Two of these years will be pre-optometric, and the work in psychology should begin in the first year. It should be noted that at this stage the schools and colleges of optometry have not yet adopted a definite policy toward psychology in the curriculum.

To be continued in the Jan.-Feb. issue.

THE EYEBALL

FEBRUARY 13, 1954

HOTEL SOMERSET

purpose of the exam anyway—and is clamoring for psychotherapy. Anyway Pi Omicron Sigma, M.C.O.'s only independent fraternity joins in a prayer that everyone receives the necessary strength and wisdom to get through the horrid ordeal. If such is not the case, don't feel too bad. You can always sell potatoes or peanuts.

Remember, though, "After all is said and done, more is said than done."

WANT TO PRACTICE OPTOMETRY?

NEW HAMPSHIRE

by Harvey Tuckman

An applicant must be a citizen of the United States, a graduate of an accredited high school, a graduate of a recognized optometry school, and must have a B.A., or B.S. degree. Examinations are held each June in the State House in Concord. Applications must be accompanied by a twenty-dollar registration fee. Ten questions are asked in each subject and a grade of 70% is required in order to pass each subject.

Another future card and beer party is in the making, the exact date to be announced.

O. E. Phi has received word that the EYEBALL, the college's only formal will be held February 13, 1954. The national fraternity and its brother fraternity are proud to announce that they will support the committee and urge the cooperation of the entire student body to make this another successful all-student function.

MEMO TO CLOCK WATCHERS: *TIME WILL PASS, WILL YOU?*

SECOND YEAR—(*Continued*)

which we so humbly gathered from the base of the John Hancock. We here highly resolve that those bones shall not have died in vain, that this class under God shall have a new birth or mirth as it was in the beginning before we knew enough to get confused, and that government of the President, by the President, and for the President shall not perish from this class.

Gossip is letting the chat out of the bag.

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